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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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GENERAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B F. Myres, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT, AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanlear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....D. W. M
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon.

POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.

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Business Cards.

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ELLIOTT AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, next door below ENQUIRER office, Sacramento Street Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. oct. 16-tf.

W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat. oct 2, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, California. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
AUBURN, CAL.

March 6, 1862.—tf

H. HUBBARD.....E. M. HALL.....B. C. ALLEN.

HALL & ALLEN,

BANKERS,

AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND

DUTCH FLAT,

Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and a part of a General Banking Business. 1 tf

THOMAS BOYCE'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of $100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of $100,000, it shall be lawful for said county to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that of the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said county, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereto requested, by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the county seal affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company or bearer," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and whenever so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest as therein expressed.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the county of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the benefit of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the county of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said Company.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said Company, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and thereafter to be acquired by said company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which said mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumberance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said Company so given to the County, at maturity, and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its moneys in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall for each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which Fund he shall keep a separate account.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the prompt payment of the interest on said county bonds, as the same falls due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the per centage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason be a deficiency in the Rail Fund, derived from said tax for the payment of any interest as it falls due, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest out of the General Fund of said county, and in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said county; and said money shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the money raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys rising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax herein provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the even hundreds, and a receipt signed by him for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and of the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; *provided*, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the county of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road; or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE MERCHANT OF THE FAR WEST.

BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.,

It was a magnificent autumnal evening.—Our ship was covered with canvas towering to the very truck; her studding sails spreading outwards like the wings of an immense sea-bird, and herself 'staggering' as the sailors say, under a fresh quarter-wind, with as much as she could carry, neither less nor more. The horizon was clear—a rare thing at sea—and gave promise of a glorious sunset. We were in the middle of the Atlantic, and not a sail in sight, so that we seemed to be the living centre of the whole visible world, of the ocean which swept around us, and the blue dome of the cloudless sky that descended over us, resting its huge rim upon the circumference of the plain waters. The passengers had finished dinner, and were pacing the deck; or, broken up into little parties, were singing, telling stories, talking; or gazing over the bulwarks upon the ruddy rays of light becoming more intense in the western clouds that gathered round the setting sun. Such delightful evenings on shipboard always spread a happiness throughout the whole vessel. Sickness and moroseness are both banished; and those who ordinarily 'dwell apart,' become frank, affable, and communicative.

It was so with one of the passengers, whose appearance and manners had arrested my attention ever since we had left harbor. He was a man of ordinary stature, and of a light wiry make. There was something peculiarly striking in his countenance, yet one could hardly tell what that something was. The features were all small and well formed; the complexion dark and swarthy; the hair lank and jet black; the eye—yes, therein lay the mysterious 'something.'

For four days I never heard that man open his lips. He sat during meals at the corner of the table near the door of the saloon, nearly opposite to me, and separated always by a considerable gap from his next neighbor. He seldom raised his head while eating; never partook of more than one dish, and of that very sparingly, eating very rapidly, and never drank anything stronger than water; so that his meal, begun always late, and taken in silence, was over in a few minutes, and his seat again empty. When on deck he paced up and down from morning till night, speaking to no one, and apparently absorbed in his own thoughts. His step was as peculiar to himself as were his other manners; short and rapid, and noiseless, like a wild beast speeding onwards towards its prey; he seemed to glide along the deck. But no one could look at that face without feeling there was something behind it 'out of the common.' That eye! How quickly it glanced round, and seemed to fasten on everything and everybody; now changing to calm sadness, brooding in deep thought; or suddenly—one knows not why—becoming fixed with a sharp piercing glance of fire, beneath the contracted eyebrows, as if it gazed upon a spirit; while the nostrils were distended, the lips compressed, and the features lighted up with deep emotion.

A total stranger myself to all the passengers, I could not make the inquiries which I felt prompted by curiosity to make, about this unknown person. But one day after that beautiful evening I have described—two passengers beside me, while conversing about the emigration then taking place from the United States to the shores of the Pacific, happened to forget the name of some dangerous pass.—"What is the name?" exclaimed a Yankee, stamping his foot with irritation, and knitting his brow. "Jonada del Muerto between Chihuahua and Santa Fe," said the unknown one, without lifting his eyes or speaking another word; then rising from his seat, he proceeded to the deck as if he had uttered something in a dream.

"Queer chap, that!" remarked one of the speakers, as he gazed after him; "I knew he knowed it, if man did."

"Who is he?" I inquired.

"Well, I expect," said the Yankee, "that he does some business in the far West. I heard a St. Louis man—that tall, red-haired fellow at the other table—say, that his life would be one of the loudest in any language, if it were in print."

This description, peculiar though it was, made me desire a closer acquaintance with the stranger; and, accordingly, I was soon on the quarter deck beside him, and after a few distant and cautious approaches, based upon the state of the weather, the appearance of the ship, and prospects of the voyage, etc., I managed to come so near him to ask, alluding to his remark in his cabin, whether he had traveled far in the West? His answer, expressed in quiet and courteous language, prompted other questions; and these led to replies and counter questions, until hour followed hour, and the gorgeous sunset was hardly noticed, and the rush of the waves was unheard, and the heave and pitch of the vessel unperceived, and the whole scene around me became as a dream.

My companion was one of those characters to which an island like ours can no more afford room than a crib in the zoological gardens can afford scope to the camel or antelope for the display of their endurance or swiftness. His life, in its several features, may be very briefly stated. He was a German, well born, and connected with at least one noble family in Scotland. He had early left Europe to 'push his fortune' in America. Partly from the love of adventure, and partly from the hope of opening up a new line of trade, he had, soon after landing, traveled across the continent, and penetrated north to the Columbia River, and south to Mexico and California. He ended by purchasing some mules, loading them with merchandize suited for sale or barter; and taking a few intrepid spirits with him to share the dangers and profits of his enterprize, he commenced a regular business, which had increased upon his hands, until at last—after fourteen years of great success and singular endurance—he was eminently the merchant of the wilderness.

His plan of operations was this:—He had thirty wagons, each wagon having attached to it ten to twelve mules; guided by two men, dead shots, armed with rifles. Their caravan, therefore, consisted of about 350 mules and 60 men.

"Now, suppose these wagons are to be loaded with merchandize, purchased chiefly in Manchester and worth many thousand pounds,' I asked the merchant, "what was the journey which the goods have to pursue?"

"Why, I'll tell you," was the reply. "It's rather a long one. Starting from New York to Philadelphia, I, and my purchases, go right across to Ohio—sail down the river to the Mississippi—up the Mississippi to St. Louis—from St. Louis up the Missouri to Fort Independence, four miles inland; and there we all meet and begin our real journey in earnest to the West."

"Pray, how far must you travel before beginning what you call your *real* journey?"

"Oh! not far—only across the United States, and down one river and up another—let me see—perhaps about two thousand miles." A pretty long introductory start thought I.

"But whither," I asked, "after you start from Fort Independence?"

"Twenty miles," he replied, "bring us across the Indian lines, and then we are clear of the settlements. Our course lies almost due west by south, for about a thousand miles across the prairie, until we strike the river Mora, ninety five miles east from Santa Fe.—Passing a spur of the Rocky Mountains called Taos, I divide my company; sending thirty of my best men with the half of the goods along the Rocky Mountains and as far as the Columbia, to trade with Indians and trappers for their furs. This journey occupies about six months. I proceed myself with the second division due south for about twenty-one hundred miles more to Durango and Zacatecas."

"And how long does this journey take?"

"I leave Fort Independence in the month of April, and reach Santa Fe, in about three months; and in six months more I am back to Santa Fe from the south on my way home.—For fourteen years I have been altogether only about three years in the settlements. I have constant traveling each year at the rate of about six hundred miles a month."

Such was the route of the merchant of the wilderness. Perhaps some of thy young readers may endeavor to trace it on a map? It is something like a journey!

Space would fail me to recount a tenth of his strange adventures and hair-bredth escapes. The mere physical strength required for such a journey is immense. He and his men, during the twenty-four hours, had never more than two and a half hours sleep; and were obliged to supply themselves with food by hunting the buffalo, or killing any game they chanced to meet. They cooked on fires made from the dry dung gathered from the grassy prairie, and lived for months without bread or vegetables. Two or three years before I met the merchant, he had been placed in circumstances which demanded all his courage and decision of character. They occurred somewhere near the Rocky Mountains, and during one of those sudden and heavy falls of snow which he has once or twice encountered in his journey, and which lasted for *five weeks* at a time. The cold at this time was extreme. After toiling some days thro' the snow to reach a river, the whole company got so benumbed and down-hearted, that a halt was called by one of his men, who had, on more than one occasion, exhibited a tendency to rebellion. They all refused to go further, though the river was within marching distance before sunset, if they put forth all their energies to gain it. The plan of the mutineers was probably to desert the wagons, and go off with the mules. I forget now the details of the story. But I well remember the description he gave of his feelings, when he found himself hundreds of miles from any settlement, in the presence of sixty determined men with loaded rifles, and on the verge of mutiny. He knew that not a moment was to be lost. So, going up to the ringleader, he commanded him to mount and proceed. On his refusal, the merchant drew a pistol and shot him dead! He then went to the next, and gave the same command. The mesmeric power of fearless determination and authority was felt, and the whole band proceeded. He took the first opportunity of explaining all his reasons to them; and while they admitted, after their danger and sufferings were over, that he was right, and had saved their lives, he insisted upon giving himself up to justice when he reached the States. Being freed from blame, he then petitioned Congress for a law to regulate such authority as his in the wilderness.

'Were you not afraid of your life?' I asked.

'With sixty rifles against me,' he replied, 'my life was easily taken. Either of us must succeed. If they did so, they were safe; I was like the captain of a mutinous crew at sea.' What firmness, courage, and self-reliance from a sense of right!

One of the most singular escapes he had was during his last journey home. From some unknown cause, probably the flooding of distant rivers—the praries often became like a shoreless sea, full of scattered green islands, which mark the more elevated knolls. One morning he and his band found themselves on such an island.

'We had just reached,' he said, 'Prairie Fork,—two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest settlement at Fort Independence.—The creeks were full. To proceed with our mules, for even a few miles, was impossible. Most of my men would have been drowned Fortunately, they had a large quantity of buffalo meat, and from the space of ground which was dry, and the probability of the water somewhat abating, food could be obtained for the mules. But the settlements *must* be reached to get assistance, or all might perish. I resolved to make the attempt on foot. Taking a small quantity of buffalo meat with me, I started alone, committing myself to the care of God,—for it was a terrible journey, such as I never had to encounter before, and never can again. I once rode with three mules eight hundred and twenty miles in eight days, yet that was nothing to this journey! The water had risen forty feet in some places. After almost every mile of dry ground or shallow water, where I could wade, I was obliged to swim some creek or deep gully. One night I swam six large creeks. The cold was also great; yet, by God's help I traveled the two hundred and fifty miles in twelve days. I could not have slept more than two hours in twenty-four, and then it was a sort of feverish doze in my wet clothes, on a prarie knoll. For the last four days I had not a particle of food, and was compelled to eat, or rather to gnaw, my leather *moccasins* and braces. My clothes were almost all torn from my back. To add to my sufferings, I strained my ankle, and for the last hundred and ten miles—wet, naked, famished—I dragged myself along with great agony. I at last reached the end of my journey, dreadfully swollen; and for six weeks I was confined to bed. Assistance was sent my men by a large escort with light canoes. With the loss of many of my mules, they at last arrived, but took five weeks to perform the journey. Thank God, I saved them! But it was worse than even the Jonada del Muerto.' I was told that this adventure had attracted great notice in the United States at the time, though I never met any account of it. I believe it was strictly true.

WHAT FARMER'S BOYS SHOULD KNOW.—Every farmer's boy should know how, sooner or later,

1. To dress himself, black his own shoes, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order, and neatly in place.
2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and drive a team.
3. To carve, and wait on table.
4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a veal or mutton.
5. To reckon money and keep accounts, accurately, and according to good book-keeping rules.
6. To write a neat, appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and fold and superscribe it properly; and write contracts.
7. To plough, sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a neat stack and pitch hay.
8. To put up a package, build a fire, whitewash a wall, mend broken tools, and regulate a clock.

There are many other things which would render boys more useful to themselves and others—these are merely a specimen. But the young man who can do all these things well, and who is ready at all times to assist others, will command far more respect and esteem than if he knew merely how to drive fast horses; smoke cigars; play cards, and talk nonsense to foolish young ladies at parties.

THE PLEASURE OF CARE.—Three-fourths of our acquaintance lay great stress on the fact that children are free from care, as if freedom from care was one of the beatitudes of Paradise. But I should like to know if freedom from care is any blessing to beings who don't know what care is? You who are troubled about many things may dwell on it with great satisfaction, but children don't find it delightful by any means. On the contrary, they are never so happy as when they can get a little care, or cheat themselves into the belief that they have it. You can make them proud for a day by sending them on some responsible errand. If you will not place care upon them, they will make it for themselves. You shall see a whole family of dolls stricken down simultaneously with malignant measles, or a restive horse evoked from a passive parlor chair. They are a great deal more eager to assume care than you are to throw it off. To be sure, they may be quite as eager to be rid of it after a while; but while this does not prove that care is delightful, it certainly does prove that freedom from care is not.

THE London Court *Journal* thus announces the death of a celebrated little animal:

"White Velvet has just paid the penalty of nature at the age of forty-seven. He was a pony that our Queen, when a little child, used to ride, and was the first she ever mounted. Poor White Velvet, from the stables of the late Duchess of Kent, became one of Astley's great attractions, where he remained many years, till an accident caused him to become lame. He was then sold for £1 to a Richmond (Yorkshire) baker, when he was harnessed to a cart that contained the bread for distant customers. This work he continued so long that White Velvet became well known all around the neighborhood; and finally, a Yorkshire squire, with a fine estate close to Richmond, in sheer pity bought him and turned him out in a field, and there left him to enjoy the remainder of his eventful life in peace and comfort. So the last state of White Velvet was as good as the first, however ignominious the intermediate one was."

RELIEF FOR NEURALGIA:—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article which recommdnded the application of bruised horseradish to the face for toothache. As neuralgia and toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to cure the other; so we made application to the side of the body where the disease was seated; it gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.—*Laurenville Herald.*

SIR PETER LELY.—Sir Peter Lely, a famous painter, in the reign of Charles I., agreed for the price of a full length picture which he was to draw for a rich Alderman of London, who was not indebted to nature either for shape or face. When the picture was finished, the Alderman endeavored to beat down the price, alleging that if he did not purchase it it would lay on the painter's hands.

"That's your mistake," replied Sir Peter, "for I can sell for double the price I demand."

"How can that be?" said the Alderman, "for it's like nobody but myself."

"True," replied Sir Peter, "but I will draw a tail to it, and then it will be a capital monkey."

Mr. Alderman, to prevent his being exposed, paid down the money agreed on, and demanded and carried off the picture.

An exchange says paper is so scarce in the South that the editor of the Morning *Traitor* writes his editorials with stolen chalk on the sole of his boot, and goes barefooted while his boy sets up the manuscript!

MARRIAGEABLE young ladies are prettily called *waiting maids.*

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENgaging in other business offers the ENQUIRER printing establishment for sale at a low figure.—The office is well stocked with newspaper and Job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862.-tf

INCORPORATION MEETING.—One week ago, Monday last, there was a citizen's meeting to take into consideration the necessary steps for the incorporation of the town of Dutch Flat.—The attendance was large and a great deal of anxiety manifested. After consuming an hour or more in reading and discussing different propositions, the whole matter was referred to a special committee of six to draft a bill of incorporation. Said committee have given this matter their undivided attention, and, without doubt, will present to the citizens a bill unexceptionable in its provisions. The committee resolved upon Monday night, 16th inst., to have a meeting of the citizens residing upon the proposed plat, or site, of the town, to receive the report of the committee. Due notice, by posters, will be given.

MINING.—We have to rejoice at once more being able to record the commencement of operations in the mines. Every person, from the consumer to the producer, has been held in suspense for "a period of thirty days" to finally realize the fret that the

WISCONSIN, after a 19 days run with 280 inches of water, cleaned up about $3,000.

NORTH STAR—22 days run, 200 inches of water, one week of which was lost in cutting and running off the bed rock and superfluous or refuse dirt, cleaned up about $1,800.

MICHIGAN cleaned up after the usual run, and as nigh as we can ascertain, rerlized $1,800 or thereabouts. This is the commencement of operations and we hope soon to see them all at work.

DUTCH FLAT, March 11th, 1863.

ED. ENQUIRER.—Will you oblige one of your many readers with the meaning of the word "Cossack" that we hear so much about within the past few months? I should like to be informed, also, how such an appellation could be given to American soldiers, especially the "California one hundred" who, after their arrival in Massachusetts, were dubbed "Cossacks?"

INQUIRER.

ANSWER.—"Cossack," as rendered by our best authors, has but one application, and that is local in Russia. It derived its origin from the tact and skill of military horsemen who inhabit the Ukraine, in Russia. We have never understood its application to any other locality to be correct. In fact we consider it too far fetched to be either in taste or keeping with American soldiery. It might answer for Massachusetts.

THE CONCERT.—We attended the Concert at the Church on Saturday evening last given by Mr. and Mrs. Cook. The audience was not large but appreciative, and exhibited a degree of satisfaction not often witnessed upon such occasions. We understand the object of the Concert was mainly to introduce Mr. and Mrs. C. to the citizens of our town in their professional position—as music teachers. They have come among us to be one of us, and should receive proper encouragement. Mrs. C has already ten pupils to learn the Piano-Forte.

THE STREETS.—In the whole course of our life we never saw such infernal streets as we have in town. It is worth the price of a team to draw a freighted wagon to town. We do not wish to advocate the advance of freight, but it will be very desirous to make our streets passible. Let's incorporate, and make the property holders keep things in order. What do you say?—Yes, of course!

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING.—By reference to advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that a call has been made for a meeting of the citizens of this District for the purpose of electing three Trustees. As this is a matter of considerable interest to a majority of our citizens, it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance, at the appointed time of meeting.

ARTICHOKES.—We have been presented with a sack of this delicious vegetable by My. Chas. Dorenbach, of this place, who raises them in abundance. They are the first we have seen in this State, and are glad that Mr. Dorenbach has paid some attention to their culture. They grow here with all the luxuriance that they do in the Atlantic States, and is one of the best table vegetables that can be raised.

THE Donner Lake and Dutch Flat Wagon Road is progressing ac rapidly as the weather permits. As soon as the real spring weather opens there will be from two to three hundred hands employed upon the work. They are obliged and we are assured, that the road will beready for use by the first of August next, without fail.

THE POETS.—At Gross, Plummer & Boke's, Postoffice Depot, can be had the Poets, Ancient and Modern History, etc., elegantly bound and at reasonable prices.

GYMNASIUM.—We understand that there is a projection foot to build a gymnasium here. There is nothing so essential to health and proper development of the muscles of the human frame as places of this description. We hope those engaged in the project may succeed.

REPARTEE.—The *Bee* man stands to us in the same light as any other misrepresentor. He assumes to deny our facts as related in relation to Judge Terry. All we have to say, is, inform thyself, Mr. *Bee*.

☞ Why is the Sacramento Daily *Union* "Red Republican" in sentiment. Answer next week.

ANNULLED.—It appears from a telegram under date of March 2d, 1853, that Congress annulled the Corporation Act passed at the last session of the Nevada Territorial Legislature.

THE Washoe *Times* thinks it incumbent upon the Legislature of California to adopt some measure speedily whereby the now existing troubles at Honey Lake can be settled. We concur.

The Boundary Question.

It will be remembered that several years since, in 1858 if our memory serves us right, our State authorities established, equipped, and sent out, by and through the authority of the General Government, a complete corps of Engineers to ascertain, run and establish the boundary lines between this State and adjoining territories lying North, East and South of us, and the line dividing Nevada Territory from California was considered to be the most important. It appears, after a lapse of five years, that this line was imperfectly defined, and there is at present, according to the Territorial *Enterprise*, fears entertained that a collision must inevitably take place between the residents upon the boundary line unless this boundary line should be immediately settled.

"It must be evident to every well informed cttizen of this Territory and of California, says the *Enterprise*, that the difficulties in regard to our eastern boundary, and the conflict of jurisdiction arising therefrom, cannot remain long in their present unsettled state without great danger of serious hostilities ensuing. Indeed, a border war has already been inaugurated, which, but for the breaking down of the Sheriff of Plumas, might have involved the whole Territory in an armed conflict with California. The danger has not yet passed—it is only temporarily averted, and the flame of battle, now smouldering in the breasts of the borderers, may break forth at any moment. The present is no time for procrastination in this matter. The question may be settled definitely and forever—without permitting any further appeal to arms, which, if again resorted to, may lead to consequences more terrible than our people have dreamed of. It is a very easy matter, in a dispute of this kind, to kindle the blaze of civil war; it will be difficult, when angry passions have been aroused on both sides, to control the course of the conflict, or to say when, where, and how it will end. The next rifle that cracks to coerce the citizens of Roop county into obedience to California authority, will sound the tocsin of war along the entire border. Much as our citizens may deprecate such a calamity, they will be powerless to prevent it. Our pioneers, who have endured hardships and braved dangers in reclaiming Nevada Territory from barrenness and barbarism, are not made of such tender stuff that they will yield up what they believe to be a right, at the demand of any authority which they do not recognize; and threats of compulsion by force have only the effect to make them more obstinate in their resistance to what they deem an arbitrary assumption of power. If a conflict should ensue between these men and the California authorities, it will be waged fiercely, and may terminate in—what all good men must deplore—a secession war, and a severance of the States and Territories of this coast from the Federal Union. Such a catastrophe must be averted at all hazards; otherwise, those who have the power to settle the question and neglect to do it, will find a fearful responsibilty resting upon their heads."

The first, and probably the most serious difficulty, one which should have the earnest consideration of our representatives, was one that occurred, as was believed in Plumas county, in this State, but was claimed to be in Roop county, Nevada Territory. These two counties are on the dividing line between Nevada Territory and California, and, until the boundary line is authoritively settled, no doubt exists of the right of each party to resist the authority of law with an imaginary line by those established in their own judgement in the absence of more reliable authority.

It appears to us to be entirely within the province of our Legislature to take steps toward the immediate settlement of this vexatious question. According to the statement of the *Enterprise*, and we presume It expresses the wishes and sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, they intend laying their grievances before the California Legislature, with a full conviction of their willingness to adopt some measure or means for the satisfactory settlement of this much dreaded difficulty. We join with our friends in the Territory in recommending and urging upon our Legislators prompt and energetic action in the premises. This matter, in our opinion, rests with us of California, to do justice to our coming sister State, and her interests, as well as our own, should be guarded with a jealous eye, so as to secure the perpetuity of that friendly relation which has so long existed, undisturbed, between us.

In order to have this matter properly brought before our Legislature, so much interest has been manifested in Virginia and Carson Cities, that the citizens have raised, by subscription, quite a sum of money, and placed it in the hands of Geo. Clemens, to defray the expense of a commission to lay before our Legislature a full and concise exposition of the state of affairs, so that we can act advisedly in the premises and render that justice so highly commendable in the present instance. It is not the wish of any Californian to have the "tocsin" sounded. There is a higher and holier wish existent between us.

BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION—COUNTY INTERESTS.—There is not a citizen on the Pacific slope but who would readily advocate, and, if he were possessed of influence, no matter how small, but would use it, to assist in commencing, and following it to its completion, the Pacific Railroad. This is an improvement in the present age which should bring forth the effort and energy of every citizen of the Union, and we trust that California, the one which is to be the great beneficiare, will not be found wanting in this scale. We understand that our representatives (from Placer) are now preparing a bill, which will shortly be introduced, to authorize the county of Placer to loan her credit for this purpose to the amount of $250,000, (mind you! this is only her credit) for which she receives the same amount of interest in the road in certificates of stock, for the express purpose of having it take its natural course through the entire county. According to all and to every survey yet made, it is ascertained and concluded upon without leaving a vestige of doubt, that the route contemplated, and in fact settled upon, is the only feasible route, for proper grade, that has, as yet, been discovered. It is the duty of every citizen of this county to unite upon sustaining this proposition, both for their own interests and that of the State at large.

MARIA LOUISE MEIERS.—The newspapers in this State will confer a favor on anxious friends by asking for information relative to the whereabouts of the person whose name heads this notice. She left the East in company with an aged couple some three years since, and is probably in some one of the counties adjacent to San Francisco. Any information addressed to John W. Heckman, or the Trinity *Journal* office, Weaverville, will be greatfully received.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Burial Place of the Dead.

DUTCH FLAT, March 10th, 1862.

"Dost thou recognize
The dust which formed thy father?"—
Byron.

MR. EDITOR:—Being somewhat diffident relative to having my productions appear in print, it has always been my pleasure to read, ponder and reflect; but from my trip through life's journey, and lastly, making this my stopping place, I trust you will allow me a brief space in your columns to express my heart-felt emotions.

I sat and pondered. Many visions of my life passed before me; this picture furnished me with a true panorama from the time when I was sitting in my mother's lap 'till discretionary years of experience had mantled my brow. New and varied pictures passed before my gaze,—friends which I had made would rise and disappear; and as I passed along my journey, town after town—hill after hill—river after river—would rise and disappear, 'till I came to the town of Dutch Flat; here the panorama stopped. As naturally, I walked through the town; garden after garden, house after house, passed one by one before my pleasant imagination, and finally I reached a Church and Schoolhouse. Here I stopped to reflect upon the rough and stormy path that man is destined to travel, and here, while in deep solitude my thoughts wandered back to the days of my infancy, as if by inspiration, a sudden thought flitted across my brain: How many sprang into existence, and filled with hope, traveled this life's journey are now mouldering in the silent dust unrespected and unremembered.

From this spot I wandered up the hill-side, (not having anything else to occupy my mind, and being solemnly inclined), where I found the resting place of the dead. How sacred to my memory was the reflections of the past. I reverence the ashes of my father; and who, if human, would not. I expected to find a place dedicated and appropriately arranged for the reception of the departed; but imagine my astonishment when I beheld, instead of an enclosed burial ground, nothing but an open lot in the wilds, where cattle and all description of animals, both wild and tame, desecrating at will, this that should be a sacred and unpolluted spot. Disheartened and sickened with this picture I resumed my walk homeward; all the houses and beautiful gardens which I had passed on my way thitherward had lost their wonted attraction—all now seemed to have assumed a monotonous aspect, and once more I stood alone and wondered at the uncertainty of human nature. All our loves, passions and biased natures fall in utter insignificance when out dependence falls upon the ones we once loved.

How many companions have been borne to this lonely spot; and how many parents have followed their loved ones to this sacred spot, never to be forgotten so long as the sands of life shall run? And what must be their reflections upon witnessing the unappropriate condition of this resting place. Does not the laws of Nature impell us to reverence this spot so sacred to every christian, as paramount to every other natural consideration? Does not even the savage hold it sacred? And why not the Caucasian? If we, as Caucasians, cannot reflect that respect due us as a common brotherhood, then indeed should we be the most despicable of God's offspring.

I now propose to have the citizens of this town, by subscription of otherwise, enclose in a respectable style the burial place of the dead.

STONEWALL.

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA.—From the last annual report of the State Superintendent of public Instruction, we glean the following facts: In California there are now 114,668 children under 21 years of age. Of this number 70,734 were born in the State, showing conclusively that we have quite a number of native Californians growing up among us. The number of public schools in the State is 715; of teachers, 962; and of children in attendance, 36,556. It will be seen by this that only about 31½ per cent. of the rising generation are in attendance at school, which is much to be regretted. There should be some method adopted by the Superintendent by which a more full attendance can be secured as the future prosperity of California depends much upon the moral and intellectual advancement of the present rising generation.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—We find a correspondent in the Placer *Courier* over the signature of "Last Chance" who assumes to say in relation to the negro-equality measure that is pending before the House that those representatives who use their influence Anti to its passage are like the "dog in the manger." We submit if the negroes are better *now* than the white man he is correct; but if the white man is to be drawn down to the level of the negro he is in error; although "Last Chance" may think a black equal to himself in all governmental respects. If the colored race demand the white man to be like the "dog in the manger," why not seek to elevate the white race? It appears to us that men who advocate such doctrine are not the *equal* of the negro; and we are not surprised to find it vouchsafed for in the *Courier*—Lynch is on it.

THE HUMBOLDT SALT BED.—Last week, says the Washoe *Times*, under the authority of Mr. J. C. Watson, of Washoe City, we said something about the remarkable bed of salt, recently discovered in the eastern range of the Humboldt region. A specimen of the salt has been left with us for examination, which, after having been submitted to the best chimical tests at our command, we hesitate not to pronounce pure *chloride of sodium*—in honest English, genuine, common salt. The chrystals are beautifully translucent and are perfectly and singularly free of association with other and vitiating substances. This salt bed, which, it is said, covers nearly a mile square of area, lies but a little north of the located line of the Pacific Railroad, thus insuring to its owners both eastern and western markets for their saline wealth. Mr. Watson is one of these owners.

THE NEGRO TESTIMONY BILL passed the Senate a few weeks since with scarcely any opposition; and last week it passed the House by a vote of 46 to 30. So the negroes are gradually bringing the white man to his destined freedom. We feel proud of Dudley, our Dudley of Placer his head is is generally clear upon matters which affect the interests of the State at large. Upon this measure he thought if negroes were permitted to testify in our Courts of Justice the barriers against Chinese testimony should be removed, and the 60,000 almond-eyed Celestials of California, saying nothing of innumerable Diggers, should also have a chance to swear.

THE HESPERIAN for March has just come to hand. It is an interesting number. Under its present management it may be counted an useful family magazine.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.—A Special Committee of the Senate raised to cosider the subject, has reported in favor of the following judicial salaries: Supreme Judges, each, $6,000; District Judges, each, $5,000; County Judge of San Francisco, $5,000; County Judges of El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne and Yuba, each, $3,000; of Amador, Calaveras, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Santa Clara, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma and Sierra, each, $2,500; of Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Sutter, Tehama and Trinity, each, $2,100; of Marin, Mono, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Tulare and Yolo, $1,800; of Colusa, Monterey, Mendocino and Santa Barbara, $1,200; of all other counties, $1,000. This is about the same as these officers are receiving now; and the probability is that the attempt upon the part of certain candidates to raise the salary of Supreme Judges to $9,000 and District Judges to $8,000, will not succeed.

A DRAW BACK.—The *Tribune* don't approve of the manner of attesting and incarcerating Boileau, proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening *Journal*, charged with publishing eulogies of Jeff. Davis. It says:

We do not approve of the manner of Boileau's arrest. We think he should have been expressly charged with treason, and thereupon arraigned for trial before some competent and loyal tribunal, sitting in Philadelphia. If a civil tribunal is blocked by the disloyalty of copperhead jurors, proclaim martial law and try by drumhead Court martial. To arrest without charges, and imprison without examination, is at once perilous and mistaken. The Government has more to gain even by the acquittal of such a man before a judicial tribunal than by his arbitrary incarceration. Try him and prove the offense; then let the copperheads clear him by a jury disagreement.

It is somewhat strange that Horace would, just at the time when the Government requires, aye, demands, the concurrence and support of its partisan devotees, give utterance to such disloyal sentiments as the above. One year ago he advocated, unqualifiedly, the arrest of his own citizens and their incarceration in Fort La Fayette, without a shadow of law to justify the same. He thought then it was right as a "Military necessity," but there appears to have come a "change o'er the spirit of his dreams," and he now advocates the sovereignty of the law. We next expect to learn of his advocating the illegality of the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Vallandigham and Bingham were both representatives from the State of Ohio. Vallandigham is termed a secessionist. In a speech he made use of the following language:

"It is in the restoration of the Union as it was in 1789, and continued for over seventy years that I am bound to the last hour of my political existence."

The great conservator of the Union, Mr. Bingham, made use of the following:

"Who in the name of God wants the cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?"

Now mark the difference. While Vallandigham advocates the Union entire, our brave Bingham wants only a portion unless the people's rights are taken from them.

RATHER AWKWARD.—Legal tenders are not, says the *Bee*, receivable for taxes; so when a Sheriff sells for taxes, the purchaser pays in coin. The owner of the property has six months in which to redeem by paying twelve per cent. additional. So he comes some times and tenders payment in legal tenders, which the purchaser refuses of course—as if he accepted them he would be out and injured much. When greenbacks are tendered for redemption thus, the Sheriff refuses to make a deed to the purchaser; hence a suit has been commenced to test the case in the Courts.

DUTCH FLAT.—A correspondent at this place assures us that there is only one case of smallpox there, and that a very mild one. The patient is also convalescent.—*Sac. Union.*

We would simply suggest to this Dutch Flat correspondent to the *Union*, that he had better stay at home with his information—if he wishes to confine himself to the truth—than to write to a paper which is dubbed the great liar of the State. Small-pox was and is yet here, and it is useless to deny the fact. We are, however, gratified to know that it is not in a dangerous form, as every precaution is taken to prevent its spreading. Strangers wishing to visit our town need have no fear of this malady, as it is confined to but a small district.

MINING ACCIDENT.—A few days since a serious accident occurred at You Bet, Nevada county, which caused the death of one man and another crippled for life should he recover. Mr. Brown and Mr. Coffman were engaged in mining, and while in the act of putting in blobks in their sluices at the mouth of the tunnel the bank gave way and fell upon them. This fact was not known until supper time when they were sought after. They must have been there for two or more hours. They were exhumed as speedily as possible, but Brown was dead. Coffman had his leg broken in two places, his arm broken, breast stove in, and otherwise injured. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

A FASHIONABLE outfit of good material has done more to advance the fortunes of many a prominent citizen than some people imagine. A man may as well be really awkward as to have ill fitting garments, for the result is the same.—Heuston, Hastings & Co., of Lick House, San Francisco, are just the men to fit you out to your own satisfaction, and the delight of your friends also.

JUDGE TERRY was in Nevada Territory on Friday last, 27th of February, 1863, that we know of.—*Dutch Flat Enquirer.*

To show how much the *Enquirer* knows, it is only necessary to refer to our San Francisco dispatch elsewhere, which mentions that Judge Terry and other traitors left Mazatlan February 20th for Texas, overland. They have gone to fight for Jeff. Davis in rebeldom, where all his followers in this State ought to be. What was the motive of the *Enquirer* in its persistent effort to misstate the locality of Judge Terry?—*Sac. Union.*

The ENQUIRER has its information from reliable parties, residents of this place, who have just returned from the silver region. They say they saw and conversed with ex-Judge D. S. Terry at Gold Hill on or about the 27th of February, ult., and that said Terry had not left the Territory at the time of their departure. This statement we have no reason to doubt. The *motive* of the ENQUIRER has been, and is, to correct the *false* statements contained in the *Union* or other papers, and give the people the *truth*. Now what is the *motive* of the *Union* persistently stating such bare-faced falsehoods, as contained in that paper for the last three months, and before.

CEASED.—Thos. Mooney announces through the Irish *Nationalist* that he has sold his *Express* to that Journal, and that the *Express* will be no longer publishe'.

SALE OF STAMPS.—The first day's sales from the $500,000, of stamps received on Monday, by United States Assistant Treasurer Cheesman, foots up as folowes:

W. Bartlett	$200	00	3 ℔ ct. com.	$6 00
Leonard, Sac'to	2,142	00	5 ℔ ct. com.	107 10
H. S. Hulbert	1,050	00	6 ℔ ct. com.	52 50
I. Kohn	61	50	2 ℔ ct. com.	1 20
Wasson & Co	135	00	3 ℔ ct. com.	4 95
Wm. Y. Patch	14,153	00	5 ℔ ct. com.	708 15
J. F. Kissing	285	00	3 ℔ ct. com.	7 55
A. L. Chamberlin	115	00	3 ℔ ct. com.	3 45
H. S. Brown	20	00		
Marsion & Co	54	20	(in coin)	1 08
Knowles & Co	25	00		
S. Patten	205	00	3 ℔ ct. com.	6 15
S. B. Davenport	383	25	3 ℔ ct. com.	10 00
Lazard Freres	70	80	2 ℔ ct. com.	1 11
Wm. Y. Patch	7,885	50	5 ℔ ct. com.	394 27
	$26,745	25		$1,303 81

It will be seen that, with one exception, all the orders were paid in greenbacks, and as the stamps are generally resold at par for coin, the profits from the commission allowed, and the discount on the greenbacks purchased for the payments, amoulit to something pretty handsome for the wholesale buyers. As all orders are filled in the order in which they are filed, it will be well for intending purchasers to send in as early as possible.—*S. F. Call, March 4th.*

W. A. RICHARDSON.—SOME of the Republican papers are very severe on Richardson of Illinois, since his election to the U. S. Senate. He is called a "butternut," "copperhead," 'traitor,' whose 'sympathies' are with the rebels "for whom he would be found fighting, if he were not a cowardly braggart." We cannot say as to where Richardson's "sympathies" are enlisted, but we do know, that those who picked him up for a coward are very much mistaken in the man, as the following incident which we have on good authority, will illustrate:

At the disastrous battle of Bull's Run, Richardson visited the field in company with several Republican members of Congress who were full of patriotism and anxious to see the fight. Pretty soon after they had taken up a position where they could obtain a good view of the contest, one of the Federal batteries was forced to fall back near to where the party stood. Presently a couple of rebel shells come whizzing through the air and burst right over the battery, killing five or six of the gunners and tearing up the ground most fearfully. This was too much for the nerves of the valorous Republicans, and taking to their heels as though the d—l was after them; they frantically called out to Richardson to 'come; let's retire, it's getting dangerous." "Dangerous be d——d; come back and let's help work this battery," shouted Richardson, and throwing of his coat he assisted the gunners; until an officer rode up and ordered the battery to retire.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Oroville *Union* of March 7th has the following intelligence:

We learn that on Saturday last a party of mountain Diggers attacked the cabin of a settler, near Chico, which they robbed of everything valuable, including five hundred dollars in money. The settler was fired upon a number of times, but managed to escape and reach Chico, where he gave the alarm. A party of volunteers was at once organized and set out under the command of Major Bidwell to overtake and punish these marauders, with what result we have not yet been informed.

A similar outrage took place near Pence's ranch, on Thursday last. A man named George Hays, who owns a large flock of sheep, while engaged in grazing them was fired upon from the chapparral by Indians, one ball entering just below the left groin, and passing within a quarter of an inch of the femoral artery and lodging in the rear, from whence it was extracted by Dr. Edwards. Another ball struck his left arm near the elbow, injuring the bone and probably disabling him for life.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.—There has been introduced into Belgium, through the means of a distinguished member of the Belgium Soc. of Agriculture a new kind of esculent root, a substitute for the potato, which is remarkable for possessing the triple advantages of flavor, abundance, and facility of preservation. An English journal says that it is a variety of the plant called "chardon," which is a sort of thistle, and if so it can claim no kindred with the potato. All the thistles and their congeners have tap roots, but from the description given of this we infer that it produces tubers like the potato. The blossom is of a pale violet color, and does not fructify. A field of one acre of third class quality, lightly manured, produced 22,000 kilogrammes, about 2 pounds 8 ounces to the kilogramme, of uniformly sound roots. The crop was dug out on the 12th of October last, and its enormous product has excited great interest among Belgium farmers. The Bureau of Agriculture at Washington would do well to obtain some of these potatoes for immediate introduction into this country.

NEW STATES.—We see by the late dispatches that Colorado and Nevada have been admitted into the Union as States; these two will give us thirty-six States.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

Yes, if the ten States and parts of States had not receded from the original federation.

WE have received the second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools for Placer county, published by and under the direction of A. H. Goodrich, Superintendent. It contains many important statistics concerning the progress of education in our county.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The total appropriations made at the present session is said to amount to the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000. The appropriations are designed to carry on the war until the first of July, 1864, the present Congress having no power to make appropriations beyond that period.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento city, March 4th, by James Coggius, J. P., William R. Williams to Charlotte Heilbron, both of Forest Hill, Placer county.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, March 4th, to Samuel White, a daughter.

DIED.

At Gold Run, March 7th, 1863, of consumption, James Lemy, aged 37 years.

At Dutch Flat, March 8th, 1863, Wm. Gruenig, aged 4 years.

At You Bet, March 7th, 1863, by caving of a bank, Wm. Brown, aged about 35 years.

At Duth Flat, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, March 8th, 1863, Mr. CRAWFORD ALLEN, formerly a resident of Centreville, R. I., in the 30th year of his age. [Providence Journal please copy.]

OBITUARY.—Again has the dread king made his appearance in our midst and snatched from among us one of nature's noblemen. Mr. A. was afflicted about three months, during which time he bore his illness with that fortitude and resignation peculiar to those who are conscious of a purity of purpose and nobleness of soul, practiced during a life among those whose good fortune it was to have with them a man fitted by nature and education for all of the exalted duties of a virtuous, good man. Our little community will long feel the void made by the demise of an affectionate and agreeable friend, and an unflinching, patriotic citizen. He never allowed an object of benevolence or charity to go from him without making them feel that there was one upon whom the orphan and widow could rely with that confidence of support so soothing to the weary and distressed. Right well can I say that he had a "heart that beat for other's woes." During a period of three years the writer had the pleasurable gratification of a close acquaintance with the deceased, he was enabled to observe in him many of those noble traits which go so far to elevate man—raise society—and benefit the world.—Few such are left. May he gain admission into that sphere above where no longer the troubles and vexations of life may come upon him, is the sincere wish of a FRIEND.

CONGRESS has passed a General Conscription Law, which subjects every able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to be drafted for the war. According to this law, the first class to be drafted is from 18 to 35 years, and exempts no occupations or professions.

WE see it officially stated that New York State has raised, and put in the field, since the commencement of this rebellion, 237,000 able bodied men. This would make a whole army of itself.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION VOTERS!

Election of District School Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DISTRICT School Meeting will be held on Saturday, the 4th of April next, for the purpose of electing Three Trustees of Public Schools, for Dutch Flat District, of Placer county. The meeting will be held at the School House, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Every Elector in this District is earnestly requested to attend.

S. C. HODGES,
E. AUBURY,
N. W. BLANCHARD, } Trustees.

Dutch Flat, March 12, 1863.-td.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED TEACHER for the Public School of Dutch Flat District. Application and acceptance must be made on or before the first of April next, A. D. 1863, to

S. C. HODGES,
E. AUBURY,
N. W. BLANCHARD, } Trustees.

Dutch Flat, March 12, 1863.-td.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Peter Neilson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same with the necessary vouchers within four months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, otherwise the same will be forever barred.

This notice is given in pursuance of law, which provides that estates not exceeding in value $500 may be settled within six months.

JOHN DAMSGUARD, Administrator.
H. FELLOWS, Att'y for Administrator.
Dutch Flat, March 12, 1863.-1m

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 4.

The People of the State of California, to

JACOB MUSHRUSH—*Greeting:*

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO APpear before me, at my office, in Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, county of Placer, on the 13th day of March A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Wallace Nichols wherein he sues you for the recovery of the sum of forty-five dollars, due for work and labor performed for you at your special instance and request, in the month of January A. D. 1861, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 3rd day of March A. D. 1863. E. B. BOUST, J. P.

Ordered that the foregoing summons be published in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a newspaper published in the town of Dutch Flat, for the space of two weeks, at least once a week.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Iowa Hill, March 5,-2w Township No. 4.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 7.

The People of the State of California, to

JOHN THOMAS—*Greeting:*

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO APpear before me, at my office, in Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer, on the 16th day of March A. D. 1863, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of L. T. Allin wherein he prays judgment against you for the sum of eighty-two 52-100 dollars founded upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered you at your special instance and request from Nov. 15th, 1862, to January 18th, 1863, including your acceptance for the sum of six and 62-100 dollars in favor of complainant, a copy of which acceptance and account is now on file in this court to which you are referred for full particulars, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of February A. D. 1863. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Township No. 7.

Summons and Attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause on the 22d day of January 1863, was returned into court with the certificate of the officer, that after due diligence, said defendant, John Thomas, could not be found within this Township or county and returned said summons without service.

Whereupon the necessary affidavit having been made and filed in this court to procure service of summons by publication, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, it is therefore ordered, that service of the above summons be made by publishing the same in each copy of the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a paper published at Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, Placer county, two weeks from the date hereof. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Iowa Hill, March 5,-2w Township No. 7.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 7.

The People of the State of California, to

JOHN THOMAS—*Greeting:*

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO APpear before me, at my office, in Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer, on the 16th day of March A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of George Langrick wherein he prays judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six 40-100 founded upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered you at your special instance and request from March 14th to Nov. 14th, 1862, including two acceptances payable to plaintiff a copy of which amount and the accepting are now on file in this court to which you are referred for full particulars, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

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Whereupon the necessary affidavit having been made and filed in this court to procure service of summons by publication, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, it is therefore ordered, that service of the above summons be made by publishing the same in each copy of the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a paper published at Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, Placer county, two weeks from the date hereof. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Iowa Hill, March 5,-2w Township No. 7.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of HALL & LYON, of Iowa Hill, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by W. B. Lyon, who alone is authorized to receipt for any demands due the late firm of Hall & Lyon. S. A. HALL.
W. B. LYON.
March 5.-1m
Iowa Hill, Feb. 25, 1863.

J. M. CHILDS,
DENTIST.

IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.

Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf

STATE NEWS.

THE attempt of the Sheriff of Plumas county to execute warrants at Honey Lake, as we learn from the Quincy papers, resulted in a conflict, which for a time threatened very serious consequences. Sheriff Pierce went to Susanville with a posse of about one hundred men, and there found the Nevadaites, to the number of about eighty intrenched in an old fort. The Sheriff and his party took possession of an old barn in the neighborhood, and also commenced intrenching. Hostilities were then commenced by the Nevadaites firing on the Plumas county posse, wounding Mr. Wm. Bradford in the thigh. Firing continued four hours, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Nevada party, among others, Judge John S. Ward, whose wound is reported dangerous, if not fatal. Finally through the efforts of citizens of the neighborhood, an armistice was effected, and the trouble compromised by an agreement to refer the jurisdictional dispute to the Governors of California and Nevada Territory.

IN the report of the State Capitol Commissioners, says the *Herald*, among the expenses is the sum of $21,740 for salaries of Commissioners, Architect and Secretary, while only $17,555 have been expended for material, and $14,609 for labor. It will be noticed while laborers, carpenters and masons were earning $14,609, the State paid out $21,740 to parties for "bossing" them. "Bossing" appears to be an expensive item in the State Capitol business; it costs nearly one-third more than either materials or labor. It may be added that $150,000 has already been expended on the Capitol and that an additional sum of $121,000 is required to complete the basement story walls to the line of the principal floor. At the rate the Capitol is now going it will cost $600,000, over one-third of which amount will be paid out for "bossing."

IN Sonora, on the 27th ult., a shooting affray occurred between Charles W. Brunton and Robert Anderson. Brunton and Anderson both drew revolvers, and some five shots were fired. Gus. Provost was hit accidentally while attempting to interfere, the ball entering the right hip, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.—Brunton received a ball in the right side, a few inches above the hip bone, ranging downwards and producing a very serious wound. The latter is an attaché of the *American Flag* office. Anderson escaped unharmed. He was afterwards arrested, and awaits an examination. All the parties to this affair are young men whose families reside in Sonora.

BROWN, Hudson & Co., of Tuolumne county, have presented to the Sonora *Flag*, specimens of argentiferous galena, and sulpherets of silver, obtained from their recently discovered claim near American camp. Specimens of these ores have been assayed by W. O Sleeper, Esq., the well known banker of Columbia, and were found to contain $485 worth of silver to the ton. The lead from which the specimens assayed were taken, is represented to us as being about two feet thick.

OWING to the heavy fall of snow, at Silver city, in the Blue Mountain range, says the Calaveras *Chronicle*, miners have left these diggings for a few weeks. By the first of April it is thought the snow will melt away so that work can be commenced again in the shafts now located. The country in that vicinity will then be bare so that work can be carried on. Reports from the Heckendorn shaft are very encouraging, and we have no doubt but what the lead will prove exceedingly rich.

THE *Bulletin* says: "Arrangements have been made for the passage of the California Cavalry Battalion to New York, per steamer Constitution, on the 21st, instant. The four companies now average about 70 men each. The full complement of the battalion will be 433, officers and soldiers. There is an opportunity for 150 more men to join and go into the war at once." Will the Governor permit these troops to leave for the East under the call. If so his "protest" amounts to nothing.

IT is a singular fact, says the *Bee*, that we have never had an Irish flag in this city. Our Irish residents having awakened to the fact in view of the approaching anniversary of their patron saint (the 17th March) are busily engaged in getting one up by subscription. They meet with such encouragement that we predict the flag will be gotten up in a manner not to be surpassed in the State.

NINETEEN persons convicted of gambling, in the Court of Sessions, San Francisco, on the 6th inst., were sentenced to pay fines ranging from $100 to $400. The aggregate of fines is $4,650. The Court made an order authorizing the Clerk to receive greenbacks in payment.—James McCall, the gambler who turned State's evidence was dismissed.

THE great New Almaden quicksilver mine case has been argued before the Supreme Court, and is now in its hands for decision upon the title to the mine. Ex-Attorney General Black and Ex-Judge Curtis argued the case for the government and were replied to by A. C. Peachy of San Francisco, and Chas. O'Connor of New York.

IT is stated that six State convicts made a break on the morning of the 5th, between San Quentin and Ross Landing. They attacked the guard, took a revolver from one, and another, named Harris, was shot through the hand. Four of the prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

FROM the recent report of the Adjutant General we learn that there are 136,000 enrolled militia in the State. The number enrolled in military companies is 5,695. A small army in itself if occasion required their services.

MAJOR Joseph Hopkins, an old and respected citizen of Marysville, died suddenly at his farm near that city, on Thursday, Feb. 26. He was a grandson of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and seventy-two years old.

THE *Bulletin* says, the first of the Spring clip of Wool has already appeared in the market, and is of choice quality. It was raised and clipped by A. Roberts of Colusi, being full blooded Merino, but very dirty and heavy. It was sold to the Mission Woolen Factory at an extreme price.

GENERAL Wright has written an earnest letter to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, for 10,000 stand of small arms and equipments for this State.

THE press and material of the *Equal Rights Expositor*, published at Visalia, was destroyed by the soldiers of Camp Babbitt on Thursday night last. So says a dispatch.

THE Senate has fixed the third Wednesday of October for the State judicial election. It is proposed to change the general election to August.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.
F. BURCKHALTER, Rec. Sec. ja1-6m

Mount Carmel Lodge U. D., F. & A. M., Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Red Dog, every Friday evening. Stated meetings Friday of or preceding full moon. Transient brethren cordially invited.

CHAS. M. PECK, W. M.
ISAAC GILL, Secretary. dec4-tf

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail.

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We refer to the aged Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia oppression after eating, billious cholic, wind cholic spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache chills and fever, tremens, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. m13-1m

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is in making good bread and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly LIGHT, SWEET and NUTRITIOUS bread, it is only necessary to use REDDINGTON'S & Co.'s YEAST POWDERS, which in every respect excel all similar prepartions ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

In calling the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Young, to be found in another part of this paper, we feel we are answering the dictates of honest conviction in pointing out to suffering humanity the honest and skilful medical practitioner. It is the duty of every man, whose knowledge places it in his power, to act as a guide to those who otherwise would unwittingly take a wrong path. Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State is spread the insidious seeds of a terrible disease. No need to be thus. No need to wear out a life of pain and anguish and in the end to fill a dishonored grave. Hesitate no longer unfortunate ones, but turn to the Doctor who alone can restore you, giving you in place of wasted energies and an impaired constitution, full health vigor and power.

Actuated by the wish to exert his powers to cure, he proves his honesty by the motto at once displaying his conviction of his capability, and showing his confidence in mankind, "*No Cure no Pay.*" The Doctor's office is No. 615 Commercial St., opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco. 45

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... ....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. J. F. MEYER.

March 13th, 1862.—tf

OLD CORNER SALOON.

CLEMENT UREN .....PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN RETREAT CONTINues in full and successful operation. The present proprietor would invite the patronage of those partial to

Cool Lager and Fine Liquors!

always on hand. A polite and attentive barkeeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the patrons of the house. se10-tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

(Opposite Golden Eagle Saloon,)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

November 20.–tf

BOOT, SHOE

AND

DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULly informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories, together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRED Kink is not authorized to transact any business for the Lost Camp butcher shop, after the 3d day of January 1863.

L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Lost Camp, January 2d, 1862.–1m*

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE

CONNECTING

California & New York,

Via Nicaragua.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.

The fast and favorite double engine steamship,

MOSES TAYLOR,

E. HOWES,.....Commander.

Will be dispatched for

SAN JUAN DEL SUR,

From Mission street wharf,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Punctually,

On Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

Connecting at Greytown with the splendid steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,500 TONS.

Reduced Rates of passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route. These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

For further information or Passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Jan. 29-td Opposite the Postoffice.

EMPIRE BILLIARD SALOON,

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this favorite and well known Liquor and Billiard Saloon, which he has thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the most desirable retreats in town, invites the patronage of the citizens. The Bar will be furnished with

Good Wines and Liquors,

And a competent and accommodating bar-keeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the customers. DAVID MAYER,
Jan. 29.–tf Proprietor.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan.20-tf

FRESH LARD,

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate appplication to.

Jan. 1.–tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf,

On Wednesday,.....February 11,

At 9 o'clock. A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and ofrm Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets,
18t San Francisco

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW

prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. nov13-tf.

LIVERY

AND

STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement or those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled present better inducement for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

J. JONES & CO.

June 20, 1860. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

WILLIAM UREN HAVING COMPLETED his new and spacious Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop

on Main street, is now prepared to do every description of work in his line on the shortest notice, and in a most reasonable manner by any one in the unsurpassed tablishment in the State.

Particular attention paid to

MACHINERY.

SLEDGES, PICKS AND SHOVELS,

made, repaired, and warranted.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the most approved plan.

Being thankful to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity for patronage heretofore bestowed, he asks a continuance of the same, being confident he can *hammer* out his living to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their work.

March 13, 1862—tf.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. t

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.—tf

SCHUBERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

BOOT MAKERS,

(Opposite the Brewery,)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that they make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Also, made to order and warranted, the finest quality,

Ladies Winter Boots.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

SCHUBERT & CO.

Dutch Flat, November 20, 1862.–3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE family residence on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, at present occupied by J. H Willits, and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at a bargain. The premises are well supplied with water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family residence can secure a good bargain in the above premises.

For further particulars, apply at the Justice's office, on Saaramento street. CHAS. SCULL.

Nov. 20, 1862.–3m

AUBURN DRUG STORE,

SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.

H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. B. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE

DEALERS IN

Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL

BOOK BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.

Aug. 21, 1862–1y.

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

WIRE ROPE:

Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!

THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?

BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!

BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!

BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!

BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!

BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!

BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!

BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
oct 16–3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

TONSORIAL.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

H. SIEMON WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the citizens of this place that having secured the services of one of the best barbers in the State, and having refitted his shop with new furniture, etc., is now prepared to serve all who may call upon him in a truly artistic style. Possessing greater facilities than heretofore for the accommodation of customers, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.

Shaving,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing, etc.

June 19-tf. H. SIEMON, Proprietor.

PLACER BREWERY,

Cor. of Sacramento and Main sts.,

Dutch Flat,

GEORGE EBERT,.....Proprietor.

The proprietor will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that since the machinery and works of the above named establishment have been enlarged and perfected, he is prepared to furnish a quality of Lager Beer not surpassed in the State.

A full supply constantly on hand. Orders for large or small quantities, at home or abroad, filled promptly. ja1-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVRETISEMENTS.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years, with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle. ma1

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcurs, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES,

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations,

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,

R. HALL & CO.,
sc10–6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

an Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS,..... Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf.

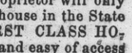
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GROUND INCLOSED BY FENCE AND surrounding the residence of Mr. Clark and Mr. Cross, and also the barn of Mr. Blanchard, and known as the "Amburg Field," is suitably laid out for building lots, having a broad street opening on Sacramento street, will be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers.

This ground is the most suitable in the vicinity for residences, excellent water being procurable by sinking a few feet, and for those wishing to make themselves homes, offers a rare opportunity. For particulars apply to Messrs. BOUST or MATHEWSON, Dutch Flat.

Grass Valley, January 15th, 1863.–2m.

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort.* WM. HAMILTON

Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONTEMPLATing to leave for the Erst shortly, offers store on Main st., Dutch Flat, already well and substantially fitted up for a dry goods and clothing store, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to S. Heyman or of the subscriber. A. FRIEDMAN,

Dutch Flat, January 8, 1863.–1m

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Say, what is life? 'Tis to be born;
A helpless babe, to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretold a cloudy noon and night;
To weep, to sleep, to weep again,
With sunny smiles between; and then?

And then space the infant grows,
To be a laughing, pulling boy,
Happy, despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy;
To be, in short, from two to ten,
A merry, moody child; and then?

And then, in coat and trousers clad,
To learn to say the Decalogue,
And break it; an unthinking lad;
With mirth and mischief all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen
To capture butterflies; and then?

And then, increased in strength and size,
To be, anon, a youth full grown;
A hero in his mother's eyes;
A young Apollo in his own;
To imitate the ways of men
In fashionable sins: and then?

And then, at last, to be a man;
To fall in love; to woo and wed;
With seething brain to scheme and plan;
To gather gold, or toil for bread;
To sue for fame with tongue or pen,
And gain or lose the prize; and then?

And then in gray and wrinkled old
To mourn the speed of life's decline:
To praise the scenes his youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of Lang Syne;
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
Then drop into his grave; and then?

THE MASTER ARTIST.—Looking up into the heavens at the midday splendor of the sun, or when night has unveiled the planetary glories of the universe, and man can but exclaim, "Behold! these are the works of the Master Builder—the infinite fabric of almighty skill—the worthy habitation of omnipotent wisdom and power." No less, when man looks out upon the magnificence of nature—the populous air, and earth and sea, clothed about with light and verdure, incense and music—will he exclaim, 'Behold! these are the limnings of the Master Artist." What endless variety of form, what matchless combinations of color, what successions of gay and sober beauty, feed the eye with wonder and the soul with delight; what sounds fill the ear with melody and the heart with joy; what odors steal upon the senses, bewildering and ravishing the spirit of man!

When the spring came, like a resurection morn, bursting the cerement of winter, bringing bud and leaf, and bird-song and seed-time, and balmy air and skies full of tranquil glory—or the summer, like a bride, garlanded with sunshine and blossoms, and treading the earth with a pomp of beauty—or the autum, like a fruitful mother, sober and queenly, bearing in her lap the earth-born children of the year, gathered from field and forest, and tree and vine, and on her brow the gorgeous, many-colored crown of nature's ripeness, how poor to the conscious soul seemed all the power and art of man. What can he create so marvelous and enduring as the least of these manifold works of the Master Artist? Can he hew a column to match the kingly oak? Can he build palace or temple grand as the o'er-arching woods? Can he make melody like the ocean, or the brooks, or the birds, or the voice of the wind in the pines? Can he tint his canvass to rival the blushes of May, the smiles of June, and the regal splendors of October? With what pigments can he match the gold and crimson of the autumnal maples, the blood-red sumach and the scarlet ivy?

Surely, God is the Maater Artist. He alone can mold the perfect form, and lay the matchless color. He alone can "hew the beam and lay the architecture" of temples, peerless and indestructible. In all nature he has set up a standard, toward which the proud art of man may strive, but never reach. Vain man, with his idols, and Babels, and atheisms—as though he had wisdom and strength to fashion his own gods, or create the smallest perfect, durable thing. Vain is man, wherever he stands aloof from God, and the worshipful study of the Master Artist's works. And yet, most noble and God-like, when recogniziug in nature the presence of his Maker and Master, he reverently aspires, with all his powers, to imitate the perfections of the master's handiwork.

THE EYE OF THE CRAB.—A creature that depends upon its own exertions to capture the active prey upon which it feeds must necessarily be furnished with powerful eyes, which are capable of extending the faculty of vision over a very large field. These eyes are seen on the front margin of the crab, placed on footstalks, and having a peculiar nacreous luster on their gray-brown surfaces. On examination with a good pocket lens, the eyes are seen to be compound *i. e.*, formed of a great number of facets, each possessing the power of vision—all communicating with their common optic nerve. The delicate raised lines caused by the serrid ranks of these compound eyes are the origin of the peculiar luster just mentioned. It will be seen, too, that the visual portion of these organs passes partially round the footstalks, so that when the creature protrudes its eyes it can see objects on all sides with equal ease. Now, replace the crab in the water, and watch it as it exhibits the instinct which has been implanted in its being by its Maker. Advancing with the flowing tide, and ever remaining within a foot or two of the edge, the crab keeps its eager watch for food, and suffers few living things to pass without capturing them. The whole nature of the animal seems to be changed while it is seeking its prey. The timid, fearful demeanor which it assumes when taken at a disadvantage wholly vanishes, and the apparently ungainly crab becomes full of life and spirit, active and fierce as the hungry leopard, and no less destructive among the smaller beings that frequent the same locality.

NEVER SULK.—Better draw the cork of your indignation, and let it foam and fume, than to wire it down to turn sour and acrid within you. Sulks affect the liver, and are still worse for the heart and soul. Wrath driven in is as dangerous to the moral health as suppressed small-pox to the animal system. Dissipate it by reflecting on the mildness, humility, and serenity of better men than yourself, suffering under greater wrongs than you have ever been called upon to bear.

"HERE, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself—where have you been?"

"After the gals, father!"

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No, sir—but mother did!"

THIS is a dangerous season of the year for colds. People should be careful. Mrs. Partington says she has got a romantic affection in the shoulders, the neurology in her head, and the embargo in the jocular vein; and all from opening the window to throw a bottle at a couple of belligerent cats on the shed.

A DUTCHMAN was summoned to court to identify a stolen hog. On being asked by the lawyer if the hog had any ear-marks, he replied:

"Te only ear-marks dat I saw vas his tail vas cut off."

WHY does an engraver suffer less in drowning than other people? Because he is used to *die-sinking*.

"FIGHTING JOE."—Thoughtless admirers have contributed to give to the new commander of the Army of the Potomac a character for rash recklessness which the facts about that General do not warrant. Hooker himself knows this. "Don't call me Fighting Joe," said he, lately: "for that name has done and is doing me incalculable injury. It makes a portion of the public think that I am a hotheaded, furious young fellow, accustomed to making fruitless and needless dashes at the enemy." The fact is, Hooker is an old soldier of long experience, and to undoubted bravery and boldness adds the prudence and caution so essential to the character of a great General.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CARLYLE lately made the following characteristic utterance to the American war:

"It's the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is to let it burn itself out."

"THOU art a little bear, madam," said a Quaker to a fashionable belle at an evening party. "Sir?" exclaimed the dismayed fair one. "Abont the shoulders, I mean," smilingly replied broadbrim.

A young girl in Washington, smitten with a Prussian officer, an adventurer, in the Union army, married him with haste. After five weeks she repents at leisure, and complains against him for assault and battery.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently administered a philippic to crinoline wearers, "Let women beware," said he, "while putting on their profusive and expansive attire how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

'John' said a master to his head apprentice, as he was about starting on a short journey, "you must take my place while I am gone." "Thank you, sir," demurely replied John, "but I'd rather sleep with the boys."

THERE are two kinds of cats—one with nine lives, the other with nine tails; the former always falls upon their own feet, the latter upon other's backs.

"DON'T stand there loafing," said a professor at Franklin and Marshrll College to three students, standing where they shouldn't. "We're not loafing," said one of them, "there are only three of us, and it takes *leaven* to make a loaf.

IF women lead men to the verge of a precipice, and the men then throw them over, the men do a very wrong thing, but only, perhaps what the women have cause to expect.

REMARK by a city scavenger: "Why dead horses and other garbage is left lying loose around a camp, the noosepaper reporter writes and says: 'Our army is again' assumiug the *offensive*."

THERE are no hands upon the clock of eternity; there is no shadow upon its dial. The very hours of heaven will be measured by the sunshine—not by the shadow.

THERE is no magic in the woof of the rich man's velvet against the malady slumbering under the poor man's fustian jacket.

HE who openly tells his friends all that he thinks of them, may expect that they will secretly tell his enemies much that they don't think of him.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.

☞ **Prices from $60 Upwards** ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANPED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is calld to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

☞ **THE BEST IN USE** ☜

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

329 (91) Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J st. Sacramento City;
J. T. ALLMENT, 156 Second st., Marysville;
J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton;
GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds.

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
VALISES, &c

To be found in any Retail House in Caliofrnia.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

Aplil 7-1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Importers and Publishers.

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

(Lecount's Building.)

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics, artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lyiug dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.-tf

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You cannot be too careful in the selection of a Physician, or a remedy, in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a Physician is Dr. J C YOUNG, who has treated and cured more cases of such diseases than any *one man* living to day, in this or any other country. His offices were the first that were opened in this city for the exclusive treatment of private diseases. His different publications have been republished in almost every country in Europe, and are now acknowledged as standard works, by our own medical colleges, and the profession throughout the country.

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To those who feel that their physical condition and health is totally unfit for them to become the mothers of numerous offspring, and who reasonably fear that each period of confinement will terminate their existence, will hail the discovery of this certain means of relief with unbounded joy. Let such unfortunate and unhappy wives lose no time in obtaining this medicine, it will be to them a precious boon through life, and prevent many an early and premature grave.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The followin directory is carefully compiled and will be kept standing as a ready reference for persons wishing to know where and with whom they can deal most satisfactorily. It is a key to advertisements in the ENQUIRER of the various firms and business houses in Dutch Flat, which furnishes the desired information at a glance.—This directory is intended to benefit those seeking such information and those who advertise their stock in trade:

HOTELS.

Blue Cut, James Shoemaker, proprietor, Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. office.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

H. C. Harvey & Co., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.

BAKERY.

Dutch Flat, Henry Runckle, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.

BREWERY.

George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

MARKETS.

Plaver, Fred. Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.

DENTIST.

J. M. Childs, opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon, Main st.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. C. Jones, next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Wm. H. Hillhouse, sheet iron and tin worker, Main st., below the theatre.

SHOEMAKERS.

Schubert & Co., Main st., opposite the brewery.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORES.

R. Hudepohl, Main st. second door above Runckel's bakery.

Charles Adler, next door to Dr. Jones' office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Gross, Plummer & Boke, Post Office, Main st.

BANKERS.

Hall & Allen, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, Main st.

BLACKSMITHS.

Wm. Uren, next to Sloan's Livery Stable, Main street.

PAINTING.

Geo. W. Heppard, Main street,

LIVERY STABLES.

T. J. Sloan, three doors from Sacramentost., in Main.

Thomas Morris, Sacramento st., below the ENQUIRER office.

SALOONS.

"Boomerang." John Meyer, proprietor, in the brewery building, Main st.

"Old Corner," Clement Uren, proprietor, corner of Main and Sacramento sts.

"Bed Rock," G. L. Slocumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.

Empire, David Mayer proprietor, next door to Arnstein's store, Main st.

BARBER SHOPS.

H. Siemon, Main st., next door to the post office.

Randolph & Brinkman, Main st., opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon.

SAW MILLS.

J. Jones, "Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill," on the Auburn road, half mile from town.

Allen Towles, "Dutch Flat Saw Mill," on the hill north of town.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, office next door to the ENQUIRER.

S. A. Miller, Constable, office same place.

E. Aubury, Attorney and Counsellor, same place.

L. B. Arnold, Attorney and Counsellor.

Clement Uren, Surveyor, "Old Corner Saloon," corner Sacramento and Main sts.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—*Justices.—M A Shellhouse, and E H French.*
Constables—James Rice and J J Hovey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Dudley.
Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
Township No. 2.—*Justices—S Reno and J L Adams.*
Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm Gwin.
Collector—D Choate. Assessor—J D Barmoure.
Township No. 3.—*Justices—William Sexton and D A Rice.*
Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S M Stevens.
Township No 4—*Justices—E B Boust and J Brown.*
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
Township No. 5.—*Justices—S M Jamison and A B Scott.*
Constables—J F Kirby and S C Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J C Scott.
Collector—J L Sanborn. Assessor—Thomas Dodd.
Township No 6—*Justices—S R Case and H L Pease.*
Constables—Robert Kennedy and Jas Mulligan.
Road Commissioner—E Lloyd.
Collector—James D McCormick. Assessor—W K Diltz.
Township No. 7.—*Justices—J B Currier and O H Young.*
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Road Commissioner—S L Irish.
Collector—John R Brown. Assessor—V F Field.
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Township No. 9.—*Justices—D W Slavin and B F Smith.*
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Road Commissioner—W D Perkins.
Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Humphreys.
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Constables—D E Mitchell and V W Cleveland.
Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.
Collector—John Barnes. Assessor—J Bristow.

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FOR CASH.

I desire to return thanks to my many patrons and friends for the liberal support I have received at their hands; and trust I may be enabled to so conduct my present business as to merit a continuance of the same. Jan. 15, 1863.-3m.